ALABAMA NEEDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In the course of a recent tour through certain sections of Alabama, various noteworthy facts, from which, it seems to me, a potent moral may be drawn, were impressed upon my mind with such force that I cannot forbear asking you to present them for public consideration. An almost incredible amount of suffering and destitution exists throughout a wide belt comprising the so-called "ali-cotton" counties, and I believe, I, speak the unexaggerated truth when I say that thousands of people are being driven from their homes, or are completely inactive under the pressure of a profound despair. The people of these counties have, with rare exceptions, displayed admirable courage since the war, struggling through years of poverty, endeavoring, despite a totally disorganized labor system, and a variety of disasters to their crops, to wring a support from cotton culture alone; but they have failed, and in many places-notably in the vicinity of Montgomery-great distress pre vails. Of late the planters in that section have been compelled ordinarily to mortgage their crops advance, in order, to obtain the and corn with which to feed the laborers who cultivate the crops. Placing their whole reliance upon cotton, it is easy to see that if that staple fails them they are reduced to the direst extremity-not even having food to put in their mouths, nor any money to give in exchange for food. During the last cotton year the visitation of the yellow fever in Montgomery, the dreadful ravages of the caterpillars which destroy the young cotton plants, and recently, the course of the financial panic, have resulted in reducing the number of bales usually received in the City of Montgomery from 55,000 or 60,000 to about 29,000. Hundreds of cotton-planters have lost not only their crops but their homes-which must now go into the market under sheriffs' salesand women and little children are suffering for bread. The trains for Mobile and New-Orleans are filled with discouraged-looking men and women, 'going to Texas." Those who cannot procure the means to get away must remain, and-starve.

The papers are filled with accounts indicating the general trouble. The following letter was recently published in a Montgomery journal, as a sample of a great many received by private individuals:

Morgomery, Dec. 10.

I am suffering family. I am suffering the pargs of inunger and have no help. I have been sick and belpless; am now unable to walk a square. My little child one year and four months old cannot stand upon his feet or sit alone. For Heaven's sake—for pity's sake send me something to cat, if it be nothing but the scraps from your table, and God will bless you.

As soon as I can walk I will call to see you.

The negroes throughout the section, perplexed and vexed at the situation, become dissolute and reckless in their ideas of meum and tuum, and great numbers of them are flocking into Mississippi, hoping there to fall apon better times. The streets and market-places are crowded with idle and money-

Meantime, in some of the adjacent counties, where the "all-cotton" theory has been relinquished, and where a diversity of crops has been inaugurated, considerable prosperity prevails. People have begun to grow their own food, and no longer depend for their simple stores upon the Western cities. They are also giving much more attention than ever before to thorough and scientific culture. Small manufacturing establishments are springing up. Ugly features of politics are forgotten in the general scramble for prosperity. But the great want is capital. There is not as much money in circulation at this moment in a dozen of the principal cotton-growing counties of Alabama as in an ordinarily active manufacturing town in New-England or New-York, or the West. Without exterior aid, the State can do nothing. If Northern, Western, or English capital would erect manufacturing establishments at Montgomery, would set cotton mills going in the great town where now is not heard the whirr of a single wheel, not only would the stockholders get 18 or 20 per cent dividend, but such a condition of affairs as ow prevails in the vicinity of Montgomery would he heard of no longer. There would be no need to send to England's overcrowded tenement-houses and the Scotch back alleys to procure operatives. In the cotton mills of Columbus, Ga., there hundreds of tidy, bright-eyed American girls, natives of the State, who work with a will. What risk, for instance, would there be in the investing of Northern capital in manufacturing es tablishments in Montgomery ! It is not merely cotton mills that are wanted, but machinery to make the hundred farming implements, household utensils, and articles of furniture, which now are brought hundreds of miles and sold at exorbitant prices. Labor can be had in Alabama exceedingly cheaper than in the North, and on many classes of manufactured goods, capitalists, by placing their establishments at central points in the cotton belt, could make more money than by manufacturing in the

North and sending everything hundreds of miles. It seems to me that the time is ripe for investment in that section of Alabama of which I have spoken. It would be cruel and insolent to tell these unfortunate people to help themselves. They cannot get up again of their own unaided efforts. They have at last learned that in small farms, thorough culture, and diversified crops lies their only safety under the new regime; but they stand on the brink of utter ruin ; what can we expect them to do until they have had temporary relief? They are practically about to be evicted from their homes by the stern march of events following on the war. Why ask them to go away with in their hearts, to begin anew in Texas? Why not put life and energy into their towns, manufacture some of their produce, furnish labor to the unemployed, and send some blood into the arteries of the State! Until ready money is brought into circulation in the Commonwealth the drain of immigration will continue, and ruin and misery will widen and overwhelm.

If he chooses, the manufacturer can do more than the politician. He can help toward the symmetrical development of the United States, something concerning which the private individual of fortune in the North and the average Congressman seem totally indifferent. The Southern people are somewhat embittered by the harshness of their fate. After the war they asked for bread, and we gave them a stone. By this time they need something more nourishing. Under present circumstances there the average agriculturist has no hope of accumulating any money, and consequently is always discouraged. One of the most prominent of Alabama's citizens—a gentleman who was disfranchised even when he spoke to me-told me last Winter that the people of that State needed ouly the return of a little prosperity to make them perfectly contented; that they were ready to abide by the results of the war, and anxious once more to owe allegiance to the old flag; but that at that time they had no hope and no confidence. The only trace of bitterness in all his remarks was that he believed the people of the North intended vindictively to pursue the Southerners into their graves!

Alabama has an area of 50,000 square miles; her navigable waters drain a fertile territory for nearly 2.000 miles; she possesses an inexhaustible profusion of bituminous coal, of iron ore, of marble, and hard and soft limestone quarries ; magnificent forests of white and live oak, cypress, pine, cedar, mulberry. hickory, and a limitless and never-failing water-power. Had her people expended upon works of public improvement and upon factories the \$ 200,000,000 which, up to 1860, they had invested in slaves, the State would now have been one of the grandest and best developed on the continent. But they did not. We must look at things as they are. Many portions of the State are utterly prostrated, seemingly rained forever. They need, however, but the nugic touch of the capitalist's transmuting wand to blossom into a life and vigor which shall become one of the great sources of our

her old traditions. The first sign of these changes is to be noted in the rapid growth and increase of cotton factories. Within the limits of Alabama there are now 13 cotton factories, chiefly situated in the northern and middle portion of the State. The largest of these is at Tallassee, which runs 15,000 spindles, and two others at Prattville, averaging about 1,000 spindles each. Ten other factories, averaging about 4,000 spindles each, other factories, averaging about 4,000 spindles each, are at Tuscaloosa, Florence, Huntsville, Aufaugaville, and Pickens County. The Tallassee factory, above Montgomery, is the largest of these. Its reputation stands very high both South and North, and its profits are proportionate, there being a constant demand for its goods in all markets. It is not my purpose to go into the statistical details of these factories and manufacturing industries. Such statistics, easily accessible at the North, are very difficult to obtain at the South, and in many instances the proprietors or managers of the Southern mills prefer not to gratify the curiosity of outsiders in reference to their business, or give the information in such a shape as to be unavai able. In some cases this may result from a couscio that they have not reached the dividends paid by other mills; in others, from a fear of exciting mare competition. For the latest and most trustworthy returns of the profits of cotton mills at the South show it to be a very paying business indeed, averaging from 20 as high up as 30 per cent on the capital invested, and my own inquiries from truthful persons have satisfied me that at least from 15 to 20 per cent can be and is made on these investments where the mill is under proper manage ment.

LABOR IN COTTON FACTORIES.

The labor used in these factories is white, the great bulk of the employes being native women and children. A few grown white men are employed in such portions of the work as require strength. The machinists, and packers, and pressers, of course, are men. Thus it will be seen that without withdrawing any of the male white labor or the black from the cultivation of the fields, this labor is carried on by a class which did not use to work in former times, nor aid in supplying the wants of the household. The care of the spindles and looms is better adapted to women and children than to men, and in the factories I visited, these operatives seemed both healthy and cheerful, the mills being well ventilated, and the labor not over severe. Nominally they work about eleven hours a day-from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., but really, are not busy all the time, and the work is very An hour's time at midday is allowed for dinner. The pay varies according to the character of the work done, and the quantity. An average hand can clear from \$30 to \$36 per month. The country people seem to like this new labor, and the supply of such laborers more than equals the demand, as I am told on good authority. Efforts have been made to employ the colored laborers in these factories, but they have not succeeded. One reason gravely alleged is tha the hum of the spindles puts them to sleep, and another is that their inborn carelessness cannot be sufficiently overcome to make them perform such delicate work, involving perpetual attention. Whatever the reason may be, it is the fact that this kind of labor is monopolized thus far by the poorer class of the white population, who add greatly to their means and comfor the additional sums it provides monthly for their very siender exchequers.

The disadvantage of interference with children's school hours is sought to be counteracted by night and Sunday-schools for them. This is a want ever felt and still though the number of what were contemptaously de nominated "poor whites" never was one-tenth part as great as prejudiced and sensational observers would make them out to be. Georgia takes the lead of her Southern sisters in cotton factories, she having thirtyfour within her limits, the largest, the Eagle and Phoenix, of 18,000 looms capacity, being just across the Chatta Alabama and Georgia. Markets for the products of Georgia, as well as her supply of cotton, are chiefly ound in her sister State. The sole busy spot to be found n South Carolina is in her cotton factories also, which number twelve, and are very successful.

It is probably not generally known that the South has also turned its attention to woolen mills on a rather exensive scale. Within their limits there are now 379 woolen factories, with 524 sets of cards, embracing a capital of about \$2,500,000, with a value of product fully reaching the same amount according to the nearest approximate estimates. This calculation does not include the mills manufacturing carpets, hosiery or worsted goods. When it is considered that in Texas and some other of the Southern States, sheep-raising now is and must hereafter be carried on in a constantly increasing ratio, the rapid increase of these establishments may be safely predicted.

The Southern cotton mills are rapidly competing with the coarse cottons, although the fluer grades and prints are still a Northern and British monopoly, and there seems no good reason why woolen goods should not also

be largely made to supply the wants of that section. COTTON-SEED MILLS. These mills have been creeted since the elieve the industry was first instituted in England. whither large quantities of the cotton-seed, previously regarded as refuse, were originally and still continue to be shipped for the purpose of being converted into oil and oil seed cake, which was discovered to be the most fattening food for cattle. There is a successful factory of this description at New-Orleans, and there are two more in Alabama, one at Mobile, the other at Selma. The chief difficulty now in working these mills is the obtaining a sufficiency of the seed, partly from the great foreign demand, and partly through the spathy of the planters in supplying it. Many seem more disposed to follow the "old plan" of converting it into manure, or wasting it as refuse, to taking the trouble of collection and selling it, which they are enabled to do readily at the price of the per ton. When it is considered how heavy essten seed is, and that the proportion of seed to cotton produced is as four to one, and that the last crop was above 4,000,000 bales or 2,000,000,000 pounds, it does not require a ready-reckoner to show how large a source of profit is derivable from this hitherto despised and neglected residue; the net proceeds of which, if properly cared for, would more than furnish all the fertilizers needed to make Southern planting pay infinitely more than it now does, under the slovenly system of culture still prevailing. Why these few pioneers in this profitable business have still the monopoly of it, or why the English mills can afford to outbid those on the ground where it is produced, with all the costs of freights superadded, is hard to understand. I do not doubt, however, that the awakened energies of the Southern people will sorre this problem as successfully as they have other and more difficult ones in the last five years. and that the consumption and utilization of the cotton-seed he found most profitable at the point of its production. The oil is of a most superior quality for all the purposes in commerce the arts, and phar-macy. for which other oils are employed, and its

magine, except from the chronic indisposition of Southerners to seek after anything new. IMMENSE DEPOSITS OF COAL AND IRON. In an area of many miles in upper Alabama there are immense beds of coal and iron in close proximity, and Southern enterprise, with some aid from Northern capital, is rapidly utilizing both. The Alabama coal is of a national wealth. It is perhaps wisest to sav I very superior quality, and serves many of the purposes

production has been steadily increasing, large exporta-

tions being made now annually to England, France.

and other European countries. The seed-cake elle

readily to European farmers for fattening Istock at from

£6 to £8 per ton. A Louislana company which manufac-

tures the oil alone consumes 15,600 tons of seed annually.

vielding 3,605,600 gallons of oil and \$6,899 tons of seed.

cake. Its works furnish employment for more than 100

men. Why this new industry has not been more generally introduced throughout the South, it is difficult to

nothing about the moral obligation of the men of means to help these suffering people to right themselves. It may be that the little negroes in Borioboola Gha have superior claims to the consideration of the cash-boxes. I have only taken the condition of the section of Alabama through which I have just passed as a case in point. If there be any man, or class of men, rich in unemployed pecuniary resources and business capacity, who pretend to be able to put forth adequate reasons why capital should not be immediately invested in Alabama's cotton belt, and in similar sections of many Southern States, then with that man, or with that class, I am prepared sternly, and I frust intelligently, to disagree. Edward King.

Chaitanooga, Tenn. Dec. 18, 1873.**

ALABAMA COTTON, COAL, AND IRON.
THIRTEEN COTTON FACTORIES WITHIN THE STATE—WOMEN AND CAKE—EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS OF COAL AND IRON—THEIR CLOSE PROXIMITY—FURNACES AT WOIK.

[FROM AN OCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE].

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 28.—The development of Southern manufactures now in such rapid progress is most important, and promises to revolution-lize the condition of the South and destroy at once all her old traditions. The first sign of these changes is to be noted in the rapid growth and increase of cotton factories, Within the limits of Alabama can the changes are now in such rapid progress is most important, and promises to revolution-lize the condition of the South and destroy at once all the condition of the South and destroy at once all the condition of the South and destroy at once all the condition of the South and destroys of once all her old traditions. The first sign of these changes is to be noted in the rapid growth and increase of cotton featories. Within the limits of Alabama there are now in shirt of the condition of the South and destroys of once all the condition of the South and destroys of once all the condition of the South and destroys of once all the condition of the South and destroys of once all the condition of the South and

ORTAINING DISPATCHES BY BRIBERY.

A ST. LOUIS SCANDAL-WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS FURNISHED A NEWSPAPER BY A DISHON-EST EMPLOYE - AN UNFORTUNATE CASE FOR

THE GLOBE." The proprietors of several of the leading daily newspapers of St. Louis have had, for some time past, a suspicion that the dispatches of the Western Associated Press were obtained by The Globe of that city in some underhanded way and used in its columns. The diebe is not a member of the Western Associated Press. its proprietors having sold their membership along with The Democrat. From intimations given by persons who had ample opportunities for observation, it was ascertained that the telegraphic Imarket reports of the Association were daily placed at the service of The Globe and frequently used by that journal. It was also learned that H. E. Losey, who was employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company as cipher translator for the Associated Press, deposited the dispatches in a liquor saloon every night, where they were obtained by some employe of The Globe. The proprietors of The Democrat informed the manager of the Telegraph Company of these facts, who at once thoroughly examined the matter. After several weeks of observation, the manager called Mr. Losey before him and charged him directly with the crime. Mr. Losey at first attempted a denial, byt when told that all the facts of the case were known he at once confessed the crime and acknowledged that he was paid for the dispatches. Col. Clowry, the manager, at once dismissed Mr. Losey from his position in the Relegraph office. In a subsequent conversation with Mr. Osborn, the Associated Press Agent, Mr. Losey said that he had made up his mind at one time not to furnish the dispatches to The Globe, but that they would not let him off; he had got so far into it that they would not let him off; he had got so far into it that they would have exposed him if he had not continued the business. His offense is a misdemeanor under the State laws, and if found guilty his punishment will be imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding three months, or a fine of \$600. by some employe of The Globe. The pro-

THE NEW SALARY GRAB.

The Butler school think there is n't any hereafter in politics. That is their mistake .- [Springfield The House has covered itself with public de-

riston and disgust by this pittful sequel to its loud pro fessions since the beginning of the session.-|World.

The House of Representatives has failed of its duty. The Senate is more obdurate than the House. There is little hope that the popular demand will be satisfied.—[Albany Argus, Dem.

The members of the House of Representatives are laboring under a serious mistake if they think their action upon the Salary bill will satisfy the coun-try.—[Baltimore American, Rep.

The way in which this defiance of public sentiment was carried is infinitely more objectionable than the additional \$500 extracted by each member from the Treasury.—[Boston Journal, Rep.

This is a complete triumph of the salary thieves, and, capped by the manner of taking the vote, deliberate, studied, and most offensive insult to the propic.—[Rochester Union and Advertiser, Dem.

You can't plant a joke in it and make it sprout. It is barren for any growth save that of indignation from the people. It is a serious matter; it should be a straightforward matter in its repeal.—(Cleveland

Congress should repeal all the act of March, 1873, so far as it increased salaries, restoring them to what they were before the date of that act. Nothing less will satisfy the country, and nothing less ought to do so. There must be a total repeal; mere tinkering will not be sufficient.—[Chicago Tribune, Ind.

Much was hoped from the action of the pre ent Congress on the Salary Grab. Their action yesterday and day before has sadly disappointed the expectations of the people. They may be sure that a day of reckoning will come. The age in which we live is not favorable to covering up such legislation. [Elizabeth Journal,

INDIAN CORN IN ENGLAND.

VIEWS OF THE RIGHT HON, JOHN BRIGHT. The following letter to a member of the Merchants' Exchange of Cincinnati, is published in The Commercial of that city:
ROCHDALE, October 10, 1873.

ROCHDALE, October 10, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I duly received your interesting letter of 28th April last, and have submitted it to Mr. Buckmaster, who has been giving lectures on cooking at South Kensington (at the International Exhibition), and have asked him to consider how far anything can be done on Kensington (at the International Exhibition), and have asked him to consider how far anything can be done on the subject of the use of Indian eern in this country. Hitherto nothing has been done, and there are difficulties in the way which it will take time to overcome. The greatest difficulty is that which attends all new things ties in the way which it will take time to overcome. The greetest difficulty is that which attends all new things—the indisposition of the people to give a favorable or even an impartial attention to what is new. The chief hinderance to the use of Indian corn has always been the want of know dige as to the various modes of cooking it. I speak now of those who are favorably disposed toward it. There must be men and women in this country who are familiar with this branch of cookery as practiced with you; or if not, it would not be difficult to engage some American man or woman cook who would undertake to instruct in it. I shall probably see Mr. Buckmaster again when I go up to London, and shall urge him, and those with whom he is associated, to arrange for some provision by which all that is known in the States with respect to Indian corn may also be known in this country. We have always to import a large portion of our food, and it seems very strange that an article of such great consumption with you should be so little favored or known among us. I cannot say more on the subject now, but I with not forget it, or your letter upon it. I am very respectfully yours,

THE NEW CAPITOL AT HARTFORD.

The architect of the new Capitol building for Connecticut describes it as follows:

The style of the building is modern secular Gothic—a style which prevailed in the middle ages, and is now being revived for public and private edifices, not only in this country but in all the countries in Europe. The central and commanding feature of the building is the dome, which is richiv adorned with arcades, columns, galleries, etc. It is to be constructed of marble like the rest of the building. The dome, in plan, is a dodecager (twelve sided), and on each terminal, at angles, is piaced a female figure supporting a shield, bearing the arms of one of the original thirteen States. The figure for Connecticut surmounts the cupola, and holds the original charter of the State. The representatives hall, which is the central building of the south front, is lighted on three sides, and is supported on an arcade of polished granite columns with carved granite caps. The tympani of the arches are to be filled with sculpture, illustrative of the history of Connecticut. There will also be subjects to show the founding of the colonies, and their struggles and success in achieving their independence. The extreme length of the dome 250 feet. The location of the building, upon the city park in Hartford, is for beauty perhaps unrivaled by the site of any public building in any city in the Union. for Connecticut describes it as follows :

HINTS TO CONGRESS.

The two weeks' adjournment of both houses, from Dec. 12 to Jan. 5, is an offense against decency so gross as to revive all the other shorteomings of our public servants at Washington. It was bad enough to waste nearly a month in useless and vulgar recrimination; but to break off before one single thing was done to relieve the people from the intolerable distress under which they labor, is one of those outrages that ought to be romembered, as ought all who had a hand in it.

—[Philadelphia Pross. (Rep.]:

-- [Philadelphia Press, (Rep.)
We believe the country would be entirely safe
if all the men who are now in Washington were to die.
We are sure it would be a great deal safer if a great
many of them were to resign and go home. There is
need for a new deal—for sending new men who have not
been in public life so long as to become corrupted, and
are probably honest.—[Lafayette (Ind.) Journal (Rep.)

The people of this country will not silently and tamely submit to any further increase of taxation. Honesty, economy, retrenchment, and reform in every department of the Government must be had, and had at once.—{Ullinois State Journal (Rep.) Possibly these men are wise in adjourning. They certainly can do less harm during the next few wooks out of session than they have done the past throo weeks in session.—[Indianapolis Sentino] (Ind.)

GENERAL NOTES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, during the past year, is said to have gained in money \$4,000,000, and in membership 5,000.

A benevolent father in Providence, R. I., proposes to present each of his six children with three house lots for a Christmas present. A pretty good' sleigh-load for Santa Kiaus! Mr. Brigham Young, true to his name, has

ordered his missionaries in Europe to send over no more old maids. Female saints over 30 years of age, he re-gards as unprofitable converts. A poor man recently killed his two children

in London, being utterly destitute, and feeling a great repugnance at the idea of their being sent to the work-house. He then gave himself up to the authorities. These things happen sometimes outside of novels. Miss Heimantoller hung herself the other day

at Covington, Va., because her stern father refused to let her marry a young man, who agreed to hang himself simultaneously, and then, in the meanest manner, backed out. The latest medical discovery has been made at Bloomington, Iil. It is that the air of a coal mine is

cure and preventive of whodping cough. When the miners' children contract that noisy complaint they are taken down into the shaft and kept there until they stop The destruction of trees in England is at tracking some discussion. A distinguished member of the Cheshire Board of Agriculture, at a recent meeting, expressed the opinion that if the practice of destroying trees and hedges went on at the present rate there would be no shade left, and "the cows would have to carry pagests."

A Bedford (Penn.) newspaper tells of a girl who stands on a half-bushel measure and gracefully shoulders three bushels of wheat. To a doubting editor in an adjoining county the newspaper mentions the fact that she is a brunette, five feet three inches lonettude; that her gravity is 215 pounds, and that she can whip any editor in Cambria County.

When a man kills himself for love, it is our

opinion that he should do it in a genteel and appropriate way. Lyman Cooley of Southwick, Mass., victim of an unrequited passion, took a great dose of corrosive sub-limate, than which nothing could be coarser or more re-pulsive. It proved effectual, however, and the young man's sufferings, at least from love, are over.

Between 300 and 400 fishing schooners are now hauled upifor the Winter at Gloncester, Mass., presenting a perfect forest of masts. But 30 fine schooners safely moored there last Winter are not there now; many of them went down with all their crews, and "more than 300 stalwart men in the prime of life, who walked these streets last Spring, are seen on earth no

A boy who has been arrested for burglary at Grass Lake, Mich., tells a queer story about a Brotherhood of Robbers," of which he is a member. They are regularly organized, with grips and passwords, and with three places of rendezyous between Detroit and Chicago. The "Brotherhood" number 65, and operate mostly on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad.

For several months a lad in Portland, Mc. has been carrying a two-sent piece in his throat. When the deposit was first made, a doctor was called, who declared that there was no specie balance in the throat at all. In consequence of continued pressure, a conven-tion of dectors was held, and a persuasive instrument being introduced, the cash has been recovered, and the low is recovering.

A lady, singularly enough named Massy, died in Kentucky, recently, age 65 years. She could not have been very massy, for she was born without legs, and moreover without arms. Notwithstanding her extremely limited limb, she could sweep a floor beautifully, and was rather than else distinguished for penmanship, writing a fine hand. Mention is also made of her "intellect and energy."

A day which will be remembered in Beloit, Wis., is one of a recent date. On this to be remembered occasion, the air in the vicinity of that place resounded with the cries of three boys who lost a finger each, three more who were nearly drowned, a boy and a man who lost a leg each, and a man who had his shoulder dislo-cated by a stick in the bands of an infuriated woman, ed to have been his wife.

A burly pauper in Iowa is mentioned in a Council Bluffs newspaper. This unhappy man, supported at the public expense, has been in the habit of ending every day to a brewery for a gallon of beer; and on Sundays he plously allowed himself two gallons. Wonderful to relate, the brower at last refused to sell the poor old man another drop, and advised him to lay out his money to better advantage.

A six-year-old law suit, for an accidental policy of \$5,000, has just been decided in favor of the plaintiff, against a Hartford insurance company. The case was that of Wm. Blair, who fell off a train into the Osace River, in Missouri, and whose remains were never recovered. The insurance company carried the case through three courts, and in each met a defeat; in the last appeal the trial lasted about feur days, and the jury found for the plaintiff a verdict for the full amount of the policy, interest and costs.

Paris recently witnessed a remarkable sale of unclaimed goods left about in the public highways, of clothing found on bodies taken to the Morgue, of a great variety of spoil left in their dens by thieves avoiding the police, and of relies of French prisoners who died in Germany and whose friends cannot be found. There were thousands of umbrellas, of course; almost as many walking-sticks, portemonantes, baskets, rings, bracelets, and watches. The sale of the whole collection realized to cooperate. The Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman tells of a won-

piece of plate glass, with a peg in the center, on which piece of plate glass, with a peg in the center, on which the hands are placed. Everything in and about the glass is open to the sight, and though nothing soen is connected with the hands, they not only tell the hour, but are loose on the pivot, and if twirted around any number of times, will settle back to the right place, even making an allowance for the few seconds in which they have been moving.

A horse with an interesting history, is the property of a gentleman living at Branford, Conn. This animai, when three years old, was purchased from a Southern farmer by Gen. Ellis of Hartford, who was then Colonel of the 14th Connecticut Regiment. He was ridden by the colonel at the battle of Antietem and other en-gagements, and afterward owned and used in the ser-vice by Lieut.-Col. Porkins of the same regiment, who took him to New-Haven. He was owned for a time by Judge H. Lynde Harrison of the New-Haven City Court, and at present is an active and serviceable beast.

The Khedive of Egypt is now busily enraged in reorganizing his army upon a solid basis, and with many American officers in command of the troops. Eight ex-officers of the United States army are about to leave these shores for Egypt, where they will assume the rank of Colonels or Lieutentant-Colonels of Engineers, or positions on the general staff of the army. Their expenses are to be paid from New-York to Egypt, and after the service of five years, the term for which and after the service of five years, the term for which they agreed to serve the Khedive, their expenses will be paid from Egypt to New-York, providing they should not chose to romain in the service. While in the Egyptian army the officers will be paid in gold at the same rate of remuneration as in the United States army for a similar rank, and the terms and date of payment will be promptly carried out seconding to the specifications of agreement. Among those who will leave during the next ten days are Cols. Reid, Martin, Rogers, and Bassett, all well known as having been connected with the United States service in various parts of the West and set, all well known as having been connected with the United States service in various parts of the West and South-West. It is also understood that Gen. H. H. Sibley, of Sibley tent fame, has resigned his connection with the Egyptian service; but the cause of his resignation could not be ascertained, aithough supposed to be connected only with domestic or family matters.

NEW COUNTRY HOUSES.

A dwelling has just been built near Long Branch for Gustave Shiff of this city. The plan is very rregular, but the dimensions of the house may be said to be about 40 by 60 feet, exclusive of plazzas 10 feet wide which run around three sides of the house. The principal rooms on the ground floor have a southern exposure. On the north side of the house is a large square hall, which communicates with the drawing-room. The main hall is entered through inner and outer vestibules, the latter being laid in encaustic tile. The econd story is reached from the main hall by a stair case of black walnut, seb and butternut. The second floor includes six bedrooms, jwith ample closet accommodations. Most of them open on large balconies overlocking the ocean and North and South Shrewsbury Rivers. The third floor comprises eight bedrooms, the largest opening on a balcony commanding an extended marine and landscape prospect. A large water-lank on this floor is preserved from frost by means of a flue from the furnace brought to its side, and this tank, in connection with a well and a large cistern, inauras a water ampely to the whole house equal to that provided by city appliances. All the principal rooms in the house have open fire-places, decorated with carved and tile-inlaid mantels of rare woods, and each of separate and unique design. This arrangement for heating is supplemented by a large furnace combining the conomy of the het-air system with the sanitary advantages of the steam process. The architect is A. J. Bloor.

A new residence for J. C. Brautigan of New-York has just been finished on Mountain-ave., Montelair, N. J. It case of black walnut, ash and butternut. The second

just been finished on Mountain-ave., Montelair, N. J. It is a frame building, with two stories and an attle. The first story in 12 1-5 foot, the second story 105 feet, and the attle 2 feet high. The first story has a half 13 feet wide, a parior 16 by 25 feet, a library 16 by 27 feet, a dining-room 16 by 25 feet, a library 16 by 27 feet, a dining-room 16 by 28 feet. a batter's pantry 10 by 16 feet, and a kitchen 16 by 20 feet. This connects with a laundry and a pantry of good sire. At the entrance of the building is a highly ornamental vestibule, 15 feet square, cocupying the entire tower. This is paved with escausits tile, and has tile wisinecoting four feet high. The remainder of the first story is finished in hard woods, some of which are richly carved. The library and partler are on opposite sides, and connect through the half by double stiding doors. There is a said carriage vestibule, with a hat and cost closest on one side and a spacious dressur-room on the other. The spoond story contains at hoursoms, with large closest of just been finished on Mountain-ave., Montclair, N. J.

a spacious bath-room. The liftle corresponds very nearly with the second stery. The house is theroughly warmed and ventilated. The exterior of the structure is in the Italian style of architecture, in which is introduced ornamental perforated wolf with good result. The veranda and greenhouse are very clauorate, each of their 32 columns being carved in natural foliage, no two caps being of the same design. The grounds are claborately laid out, with spacious and convenient outballdings. The architect is H. Hudson Holly.

OFFICIAL VOIR OF PHILADELPHIA ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

-Strengen Jones	Carl Campage	Constitution,			
Wards, Total vote. Maj.		Against	Maj.	Total.	
		1,566	456	3,568	
I. 4,236 1,364 2 II. 4,428 289 E		780	2,316	3,876	
III 2,572 520 E		376	1,500	2,052	
IV. 2,781 847 I		856	933	2,645	
V. 2,003 102 I		828	577	2,233	
VI 1,503 203 i		364	619	1,377	
VII. 3,706 600 J		1.637	303	3,677	
VIII 2,400 74 3		831	667	2,319	
IX . 1.912 76 I		523	790	1,830	
1	1,999	1,698	211	3,607	
	1.197	338	859	1,535	
CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T		365	1,166	1.896	
		790	923	2,603	
X111 2,439 117 1 X1V 9,783 25 1	3. 2,153	637	1,526	2,780	
XV. 5.394 610 1		1.531	1.917	5,039	
		699	696	2,094	
		501	1.133	2,445	
		1,015	1,601	3,631	
		1,471	2.957	5,500	
		929	2,702	4,560	
		605	464	1,854	
		608	1.040	2,856	
AN AN AMPRICA SPRINGS		686+	1,410	2,782	
XXIII 3,133 671 7 XXIV 3,744 219 I		054	1,892	2,990	
XXV 3,213 25 1		949	839	2,707	
		1,717	1,409.	4,743	
XXVI 5 505 1.597 1 XXVII 1.926 200 1		724	381	1.837	
		464	898	1,516	
	2.077	788	1,209	2,865	
	100	me mile	04 100	94 100	

Total.... 94,389 8,925 R. . 59,114 24,994 34,129 84,108 By the above figures, which are official, it is shown that the majority for the new Constitution in Philadelphia is 31.120. The total vote is 84.108, 10.281 less than the total vote for Supreme Judge in October, and 9,835 Hean majority for Treasurer in October was 25.411, ou of a total vote of 93,943.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTES.

COLORING THE EYE .- Prof. Levis is credited with devising a very ingenious means of coloring pacities in the cornea oft he eye. The justrument used is a bundle of from three to six very fine sewing needles inserted into a handle. For cotoring matter, ordinary water pigments are used, rubbed to a pasty consistence and mixed with a little glycerine. For the black of the pupil, India ink is employed. The surface of the opaque spot being whost clear from mosture, the paint is ap-plied thickly over it with a small pencil. The needlo-posits are made to penetrate repeatedly and rapidly in varying directions, until much of the opaque surrace gone over with the pigment. Two or more repetitions the process are necessary in order to realize the co-plete effect. The operation is said to give the patient

MARRIAGES OF BLOOD RELATIONS,-Statistics presented to the French Academy show that the marriages of blood relations form about two per cent of all the marriages in France, and that the deaf and dumb offspring, at birth of consanguineous marriages, are, in proportion to the deaf and damb born in ordinary wedlock-at Lyons, full 25 per/cent; at least 25 per cent in Paris, and 30 per cent in Bordeaux-the proportions of the deaf and damb, by birth, increasing with the degree of blood relationship. The data obtained show hat, if the danger of having a deaf and dumb child in ordinary marriage, represented by agures, is one, there will be is in marriages between nesteen and neces, and 79 in marriages between nephews and aunts. It appears, too, that the most bagilthy parents, if related in blood, may have deaf and simb children; while deaf and dumb parents, if not related, very rarely have deaf and dumb children.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HUMAN MILK .- M. Dujardin-Beaumitz's experiments with oatmeal [as food for children, in place of milk, as reported in La France Medicale, are of much interest. He made use of a jelly prepared by soaking a tablespoonful of the meal in a glass of water for twelve hours, then straining through a sieve, bouldg till the whole assumes the consister jelly, and adding sugar or salt, according to taste. Anjelly, and adding sugar or sait, according to taste. Analysis shows that 100 grammes of the meal contain 8.7 grammes of water, 7.5 of fatty matters, 62.5 of staren, 12.2 of nitrogenous matters, 1.5 of mineral substances, and 7.6 of cellulose, dextrine, and loss. Its nutritions value, therefore, as food for children, in regard to nitrogenous or plastic elements, and such as are "respiratory," is analogous to that of human milk or cow's milk; besides those, it contains more iron than do most of the ordinary articles of food. M. Beaumitz cites the fact that four newly-born infants were fed with the preparation referred to, and in every case with satisfactory resuits.

THERAPEUTICAL VALUE OF CABBAGE LEAVES. -The Revue de la Therapeutique enumerates some of the uses in which cabbage leaves have proved of special value in disease. Among the uses thus specified, prom exciting and augmenting suppuration of the secretion of ulcers, ulcerations, vesicles, and pustules. It has the same action on the integuments affected by inflammation from erysipelas or boils, and removes tissues in a morbid condition. This augmentation of suppuration is constantly followed by an amelioration and often by a cure—it is the condition necessary to the result, and the property of the leaf which determines this result is an indirectly curative property. But this property, accord-ing to the Reque, does not consist in any principle which which the leaf has for the vitilated secretions. The leaf exercises this affinity on open ulcers, or on aleers covered by a thick or thin seab or crust, and also on the thickned epidermis or where it is converted into thickned rind-like membranes. The cure of an ulcer by these leaves, however wide-spread and long-standing it may be, is without danger, and relapse is very rare.

PRIORITY IN MAKING WROUGHT IRON UN FAIRLY CLAIMED ABROAD. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In your paper of the 15th inst., you published the second part of Prof. Blake's interesting special report on the iron and steel department of the Vienna Exposition. In this report Prof. Blake says: " The Burbach Furnace|Works, near Saarbruck, amor

The Burbach Furnacel Works, near Saarbruck, among other articles in their display, send a series of griders over 60 feet ions, and hollow iron posts of the same length and a foot or more in diameter, made of four flanged pieces riveted together. A round post of similar construction, but smaller diameter, remarkable for its rigidity, lightness and strength, can be seen in the collection of long girders and rails sent by the Schlessin Company, Belgium." I am aware that America made rather a poor show at

the Vienna Exposition-either lack of interest or some other cause preventing our manufacturers from sending samples of their work for competition, and therefore it can hardly be a matter of complaint if many articles of long established use in this country should be displayed at Vienna by foreigners as novelties. The square and round post referred to in Prof. Blake's report are nothing more nor less than the well-known Phonix wrought-iron column invented and patented by Samuel J. Reeves, President of the Phoenix fron Company, June 17, 1862. For more than ten years this

column, or post, has been largely manufactured at the Phonix Iron Works, and many thousand tons of them have gone into the construction of wrought iron bridges, viaducts, depots, warehouses, and other structures in various parts of the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, and in South and Central America.
All the top chards and posts of the trusses in the
International Bridge over the Niagara River,
near Buffalo, are made of Phoenix columns. The can be said of the Intercolonial and all the new bridges on the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada, the Augusta Bridge in Maine, the Girard-ave. Bridge over the Schnylkill, the New-River and Green brier Bridges in Virginia, the three wrought-iron bridges at Rock Island, Ill., and scores of others. Many important viaducts are composed almost co tirely of these columns-as the Lyman and Rapallo viaducts in Connecticut; the Brook, Deep Gorge and Blockhouse in New York, Bullock Run and Bank Lick in Kentucky, the Aqua Venugas in Peru. Many of these structures are of great length and depth, the last mentioned being as feet long and crossing a gorge 252 feet deep, over which the Lima and Arroya Railroad is carried. The overhead Greenwich-st. Railway, in New-York City, rests on a continuous line of these columns, though not by any means a good type, owing to their flaring tops and bottoms, made to suit the peculiar notions of the contractor

of the railway.
What, therefore, was a great novelty at Vienna, you will perceive, turns out to be an American invention and in common use here. Again as to the diameter, thickness, and length of the columns displayed by the Belgian Works; this would not be thought extraordinary here, where orders can be filed upon demand for columns 100 feet long, and from 3 inches to 3 feet in distneter, and composed of segmental pieces varying from one eighth of an inch to tw nches in thickness. Prof. Blake is quite right in saying that columns or posts of wronght iron made in this manner are remarkable for their rigidity, lightness, and

Phanizville, Penn., Dec. 20, 1873.

ELECTION BLUNDERS OR FRAUDS. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Evidently we have not seen the end of rands in elections in New-York City as yet. I notice in published this morning in The Tribure, that there have been allowed to Hopkins over Thaper but so robes its all that portion of the XVIIIth District bounded by Third ave, and East River, Twenty-sixth and Portieth-sta.—13 election districts. I could in three days present the oaths of 100 men who voted the Liberal Republicanticket in that territory, and we think we gave it nearly 1200. In the election district in which I live (the XIIIth) the vote is put down as 30 for each, whereas I know personally nine men who voted the Liberal State tloket. In the IVIh Election District the vote is set down—Thayer, 125; Willers, 33—whereas the district never before polled 40 Republican votes, and has not changed its character much in the last few years. Evidently those of us who assisted the Republican party in by-gone days to prevent trand will now have to organize to prevent them from committing the same frauds.

New Fork, Dec. 19, 1873.

C. PULLMAN.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

The degree of risk in traveling on English rail-ways is evidently not very great. Last year there were 400,000,000 passengers, and of these only 1,560 suffered from accidents.

It is found in England that ordinary mechanics, who know nothing of iron working, are easier trained to operate Dank's puddling furnace than old puddlers, for they have nothing to unlearn.

Nineteen large houses, intended for light manufac-turing purposes, have been built on a plet of ground in a workmen's district in Paris. All combine dwellings and workshops, and are supplied with motive power from one steam engine. They are constructed on the most approved sanitary princi-ples, and have a light, pleasant aspect.

A German named Austerlitz has recently observed that a considerable saving in tannin in dyeing can be effected by combining it with glue before using it, so as to employ both gine and tannin simultaneously as mordant. Under these circumstances, much less tannin is required to produce a given shade with fuchein, iodine green, or any andine color; in fact, the same results may be obtained with half the quantity of tannin required when no classic aged.

Mr. T. Brassey, M. P., an extensive employer, and an authority upon industrial matters, recently ob-served in an address delivered in Eugland. "that a strike against a falling market was never success-ful, and that trades-unions, as an organization for the purpose of raising wages, could never do more than assist the workman to obtain an advance at a somewhat earlier date than that at which the competition among employers would have brought about the same result.

about the same result.

An enormous distilling apperatus, consisting of a set of cisterns, and about 1,000 feet of galvanized iron pipes for distilling and condensing sea, marsh, and bush water, so as to make it useful for drinking and cooking purposes, has been sent by the British authorities with the Ashantee expedition. The largest of the cisterns will hold 6,000 gallons of water. The effect of distilling sea and marsh water in this apparatus is to draw off the pure portion in vapor and leave the salt or organic impurities as sediment in the cistern, tersulphate of alum being added to the water to render the organic matter a precipitate, so that it cannot pass through the still.

Beverly's words, written in 1705, are now quoted

precipitate, so that it cannot pass through the still.

Beverly's words, written in 1705, are now quoted to stimulate enterprise among the Virginiaus. Complaining of the dependence of the colony upon other nations, he said: "Nay, they are such abominable lill-husbands, that though their country be overrun with wood, yet they have all their wooden-ware from England; their cabinets, chairs, tables, stools, chests, boxes, cart-wheels, and all other things, even so much as their bowls and birchen brooms—to the eternal reproval of their laziness."

Persons having been fined in England for selling as mustard a mixture of mustard and flour, Dr. Ne ton of London holds that the condiment is rather improved than otherwise by the addition of flour. He says:

It is well known to chemists that brown mustard-seed

It is well known to chemists that brown mustard-seed the flour of which enters largely into the composition of the condiment we call mustard, contains an aerid and pungent volatile oil, noxious to the taste, and, unless neutralized in some way, injurious to health. In consequence of the presence of this oil, mustard composed only of pure mustard flour, after being mixed for use, turns in a short time to a dark brown color and becomes decomposed and unfit for use. It requires, in fact, to be mixed afresh every day, and this alone forms an objection in the eves of most consumers, both on account of the inconvenience and the extra expense. To minimize this ill effect nearly all mustard manufacturers mix a certain proportion of the finest wheat flour, which helps to absorb the essential oil, and has also the effect of enabling the mixed condiment to retain its sweetness and color twice as long as the "genuine" mustard.

THE COURTS.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST JOHN W. NORTON. In the United States Circuit Court, yester-

day, in the case of the United States agt, John W. Norton, indicted for stealing \$115,000 from the Money Order Department of the Post-Office, Mr. Wakeman moved to quash the indictment on the ground that Mrs. Norton upon the assurance that criminal proceedings should not be instituted against her busband. The affidavits of Mr. and Mrs. Norton to that effect were read, and United States District-Attorney Bliss stated, in an affidavit sworn to by himself, that no such promise was made to Mrs. Norton when she transferred her property to the Government. Ex-Judge Emmett, of counsel for Norton, offered some technical objections

to the indictment, among which was one it did not charge that the money in question was it did not charge that the money is quession intrusted to Norton's acre as a cierk in the Money Order Department of the Post-Office.

Mr. Wakeman insisted that if Norton was to be tried, Mrs. Norton's property should be restored to her, and Judge Benedict asked the counsel to show him a statute authorizing any officer of the Government to receive accountries of the property of the property of the shown him a statute authorizing any officer of the Government to receive

property as a consideration for stopping a criminal pros-cution. Counsel said that they did not know of the existence of such a statute, and, after a brief argument by Assistant United States District-Attorney Pardy, to show that the indictment was drawn in compliance with the statute, Judge Benedict reserved his decision.

THE ROLLWAGEN WILL CASE. The hearing of testimony in regard to the

contested will of Frederick Rollwagen was resumed in the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings. The cross-examination of Mr. Bellesheim, a lawyer, who drew up the will and codicil, was concluded. He testified that his instructions were received from Mrs. Rollwagen; that when the will was signed, he asked the deceased if it was drawn up in accordance with his wishes; Mr. Rollwagen, in reply to the inquiry, made a sound, described as a nasal sound, and nodded his head; he thought that Mr. Rollwagen could not speak. Mr. Weiss, who was also present when the will was sigued. that he thought Mr. Rollwagen was of sound mind; that Mr. Rollwagen signed his name easily; that the sick man could move around the room, and that when asked if the instrument was his last will, answered "Yes," in a low whisper, but perfectly distinct. The cross-examination of this witness will be resumed today. The proponents are represented by Messrs. Arnoux, Rich, and Woodford; the contestants by Henry L. Clinton, Malcolm Campbell, George F. Langbein, and William H. Neuschaffer, and the injunt son of the deceased by its guardian, D. R. Jacques. that Mr. Rollwagen signed his name easily; that the

A CHURCH BEQUEST SET ASIDE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23 .- In the Circuit Court of Baltimore this morning Judge Pinckney decided that a bequest to the Bishop of Western Maryland, in grust, to be used for the erection of a mussion church in Baltimore was void on the ground of uncertainty. The late Rev. Geo. F. Morrison, in his will, after making a num per of bequests, declares as follows: "The balance I de ber of bequests, declares as follows: "The oblighted wise to the Bishop of Western Maryland, in trust, to be used for the erection of a mission church in the City of Baltimore." Bishop Whittingham sued the executor of Mr. Morrison's will to recover the bequest, and the Court says there cannot be a trustee without a cessing que trust, and if it cannot be ascertained who the cessing que trust is it is the same as if there were none, and the bequest is void for uncertainty.

THE LANGE HABEAS CORPUS CASE. Justice Hunt of the Supreme Court of the United States having declined to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Edward Lange, who was recently convicted of illegally appropriating mail-bags to his own use, the ground of the decision being that the apthe judges of the Writ should have been made to one of the judges of the United States Circuit Court for this district, Mr. Arnonx, of counsel for Lance, obtained from Judge Woodward an order requiring United States District-Attorney Bliss to show cause, lo-lay, why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued for Lange. The question will be argued before Judges Woodruff, Biatch-tord, and Benedict.

CIVIL NOTES.

Prosecutions were begun yesterday against number of sailor boarding-housekeepers who have failed to take out licenses. The law provides a fine of

The trial of Josiah Warner, indicted for murfering, on the high seas, Elden C. Staples, the seco mate of the American brig Holen Angier, will begin in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Part L. yeserday, Catherine O'Neil sued Charles Dierson for inju ries received in 1871, by being run over by his wagen, in Horatto-st. She claimed \$2,000 damages, and was awarded \$25. In the Supreme Court yesterday Judge

Brady granted percuptory mandamuses directing County Auditor Farle to sudit the account of Hamilton Hergam for \$388 69 for supplies to the new Court-house, and also the bill of Lovey, Meige & Co. for \$1,597 21 for stationery supplied to the Superior Courts.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Trial Term, Part I., yesterday, suit was brought by Thompson & Co., in reference to a purchase of 30 bags of fresh goose feathers. Irom Thomas Forg. It was allowed by the the "official vote" of the XVIIIth Assymbly District.